NATIONAL PROGRESS

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR'S TOUR

MINES IN THE FAR WEST.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

WAVAL

A TEIP TO COLORADO.

HI.-UP THE SMOKY HILL FORK

After my arrival at Junction City the rains which had flooded all Eastern Kansas, stopping stages and railroad Trains alike, censed entirely, and the weather became clear and fine. Although my main object in visiting Junction was to secure a good night's rest before setting out on the Plains, I was immunistely requested to lecture that evening. There was no ball, the only one having been recently turned; no church yet completed; no announcement had Toon made-but in these far-western towns nothing is impossible. A store building, just floored and plastered, work, was sciented, plants carried in for scats, a tempo gary platform built, messengers sent around to give private

All Tuesday I waited valuely for the Overland stage-The accounts from down the Kaw Valley reprenegted the streams as being impassable, and toward sunset the enterprising population considered that my delay was now so far extended as to warrant a second lecture. With less time for preparation, they achieved the same resalt as the first night; and, truly, I have rarely had a sat upon the planks in that unfinished store-building. What other people than the Americans would do such

While at Junction I witnessed a very interesting experiment. The bluffs of magnesian limestone behind the town precisely resemble, in color and texture, that which forms the Island of Malta. In the quarry it has a pale buff tint with a soft, cheesy grain, which may be cut with a good hatchet or sawed with a common hand-raw; yet, after some exposure to the air, it becomes hard and assumes a rich, warm color. Messrs. McCiure and Hopkins of Junction had just received a sawing-machine, driven by horse-power, and several rough blocks were ng the test. Nothing could have been more satisfactory. The saw cut through the stone as easily and steadily as through a block of wood, dressing a smooth face of 18 inches square in exactly two minutes. The supply of stone being inexhaustible, this is the beginning of a business which may make the future cities of Kansas und Missouri the most beautiful in the world.

I stated the population of the place at 400 or 500, but I am told it is nearly 1,000, each building representing thrice the number of inhabitants, as in the East. So I hasten to make the correction, for nothing annoys these frontier own s so much as either to understate their population or restimate their prospective importance. Junction City will soon be the terminus of railroad travel and the plarting-point of the great overland freight business, which will give it certainly a temporary importance. The people, I find, desire that the road shall run up the Repubbran Valley, in order to secure at least the New-Mexican trade for a few years; but this is not a matter to be decided by local interests or wisher. The distance thence to Den-

Another comfortable night at the Eugle Hotel, and Wednesday came, warm and cloudless, without any sign of the stage. Mr. McClure kindly offered to drive me to Salina, the last settlement on the Smoky Hill Ferk, 45 miles further, and we set out soon after breakfast. The road along the bottom being too deep, we took that leading over the rolling country to the north. Climbing through a little gien to the level of the bluffs, we had a charming backward view of the junction of the rivers, with the buildings of Fort Riley crowning the wooded lopes beyond; then forward, over many a rolling mile of the finest grazing land in the world. Two miles further we found a train of wagons just starting with supplies for the stage stations along the line. Mr. Stanton, the superintendent, informed me that he had come through from Denver to Fort Riley this Spring, with ox-teams, in twenty-seven days. He expects to make three round trips this season, taking up corn, and bringing back lumber for the houses and stables to be built on the line.

We had occusional views over the bottoms of the Emoky Hill, which, the people claim, are even richer Twelve miles of pleasant travel brought us to Chapsman's Creek, the first stage-station. Here, however, th higher up. It seemed to me better to return to June tion and await the stage there than to risk missing it by leaving the main road: so we put about and retraced our At noon, when we had reached the bluffs and were

thinking of dinner, what should we see but the stage, at last, driving toward us from the town! Hunger, then, was to be my first experience on the overland journey. We turned out of the road: I alighted with my baggage and awaited the approach of a face well-known on the Tanthat Studio building. There were two passengers shouted to me, before he pulled up his horses, "Your friend didn't come." One of the passengers handed me a letter from the agent at Topeka, informing me that Mr Beard would probably not be able to reach that place for three or four days, on account of the floods. My arrange ments in Denver would not allow me to wait, so I depos Ited myself, blankets' and baggage, in the stage, and was

I traversed, for the third time that day, the route to Chapgnan's Creek. The water was still rising, and we, therefore, tried the upper ford, and successfully. The road beyond this descended from the Smoky Hill, and followed the broad, level bottoms of that river. The soil was, indeed, of wonderful fertility, though but little of it, as yet, is under cultivation. Toward sunset we reached the vil. lage of Abilene, or Abeline (how or whence the name was gived I cannot imagine, unless it is an abbreviated corruption of "Abe Lincoln"), and here I determined on having semething to eat. Upon questioning a stalwart fellow Creek, he declared, with emphasis, "It's the last square meal you'll get on the road!" My experience of a "square meal," therefore, is that it consists of strong black coffe atrips of pork fat fried to a sandy crispness, and halfbaked, soggy, indigestible biscuits. For these I paid the

The san set-there was no moon-and our coach made tollsome progress over the muddy bottoms toward the Solomon's Fork. Musketos began their attacks, an Chenceforth worried us the whole night. About 10 o'clock The driver commenced an imitation of the bark of the coyote, which, it appeared, was a distant signal of our apindistinct to note anything but the dark masses of timber on either side, and the gleam of water between; but from the length of time we occupied in crossing, I should judge that the stream is a hundred yards wide. The botcom-land along the Upper Solomon is said to be equal to any in Kansas, and emigration is fast pouring into it as well as along the Republican and the Saline.

I should not wonder if "The Great American Desert" should finally be pronounced a myth. In my school geographies, it commenced at the western border of Mis ari: now, I believe, it is pushed some 250 miles further West, leaving some of the finest, agricultural land on the globe behind it. So far, I had found the reverse of a desert; I determined, therefore, to be on the lookout and

duly note its present point of commencement. What a weary drag we had that night over the deep thad between the Solomon and Saline Porks! Either sleeping and stung to inflammation, or awake, weary and amoking in desperate defense, two or three hours passed cod our approach to the Saline. In the dark, this Fiver appeared to be nearly equal in volume to the Solomon. Its water is so salt as sometimes to affect the taste

SCIENCE ADROAD. the mud and musketos; we struck a dry, smooth road, a Mexico, Colorado, Dacotsh, and Montana, enters the mines of California commenced and the tide of emigration cool, deliclous breeze, and great sweeps of green landscape,

16 miles from Salina. Here there was a stable of rough stones and mud, and a cabin cut out of the steep bank, cabin found a woman engaged in getting our breakfast. The walls and floor were the bure soil; there was a bed of two, a table, two short benches for smits, and a colony o swered: "I think I have more fun with the horses and prairie dogs!" What a Western woman she will make!

Water was furnished plentifully for our ablutions, breakfast resembled the "square meal" of the preceding evening, with the addition of canned peaches, and we resumed our seats with a great sense of refreshment. The air of this region seems to take away all sense of fatigue; it is cool and bracing, even at mid-day. Soon after starting re saw a coyote sneaking along a meadow on our left; then a huge gray wolf, at which one of my fellow-passen gers fired without effect. He trotted away with a dislain ful air, stopping now and then to look at us. At the same There was no longer a question that we were now beyond

they nevertheless form picturesque and suggestive features of the landscape: in the distance they might frequently be taken for buildings.

The form seems also to undergo a change. The grass was everywhere starred with large crimson anem variety of the helianthus, with golden blossoms, a velvety flower of the richest brown and orange tints, white larksours and dark-blue spider-wort. For many a league the country was one vest natural garden of splendid bloom. There were places where a single flower had usurped possession of a quarter acre of soft, and made a dazzling bed of its own color. I have seen nothing like it, save on the hills of Palestine, in May.

After leaving Clear Creek, 14 miles further, we apreached the Smoky Hill. Two companies of the 11 United States Cavalry were drawn up on the plain. Looking out, we beheld the encatepment of Fort Ellsworth shead of us. At present this is but a collection of temtle further from the river. We only stopped to deliver mails, but I had time for a brief interview with Linut. Lester, and a glass of excellent beer from a barrel in the above the level of the sea. sutler's quarters. Gen. Palmer was inspecting the progress of the new fort, and I did not see him. Everybody | fice for our purpose. Below the line of perpetual snow | interesting pumphlet on the Nevada mines, says:

year, on account of the troubles last Fall. The traders of a vast garden. and train-men from Santa Fé represent that the tribes of the Plains are not in an anniable mood; and I confess I | West find their way to the ocean are those of the Rio the Smoky Hill route is not more efficiently guarded. As Joaquin rivers. The Rio Grande has its source in the far as I can learn, the difficulty seems rather to lie in the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude

class, which ought to be extirpated at once said the driver; "he was terribly scairt, and a woman and she was the coolest of 'em all." This band is supposed to be under the command of Bent, a half-breed, son of the

mall detachment of soldiers posted. This looked threatning, but they assured us that everything was quiet Thenceforth, indeed, we ceased to feel any auxiety; for, it ridge, two miles away, we saw our first buffalo-a doze lark specks on the boundless green. Before night small herds of them grew quite frequent, making their appears ance near us, on both sides of the road. They set off on a slow, lumbering galop at our approach, their humps toes ng up and down behind each other, with the regular evement of small waves. Several shots were fired from the ceach, but only one took effect, wounding a hage bull simply in the way of amusement, which so exasperates the Indians. On the Smeky Hill bottoms toward evening, we saw the largest herd, numbering some 400 or 500 agreeably that I had no desire to faste it.

Antelopes and practic dogs also make their appearance n large numbers. The former were mostly single or in pairs, leaping nimbly along the elevations, or lifting their graceful heads in curiosity and watching us as we passed. The prairie-dogs sat veright at the doors of their underground habitations, and barked at us with a comical petuence. Toward evening their partners, the owls, came forth also to take the air. The rattlesnakes, I presume,

driver suddenly stopped the team and jumped down from his seat. He stooped down over the water, started back, took courage again, and presently held up to view a turtle which would weigh twenty-five or thirty pounds. The reature kicked and snapped viciously, as he was suspend boot, and the cover strapped down over him. For several miles, we on the back seat could hear him scratchng behind us, but when the boot was opened at Big Creek Station, lo! no turtle was there. The driver's face was a picture of misery and disgust.

As the cool, grateful twilight came down upon the boundless swells of grass and flowers, I exemined my sensations, and found that they were of pure, peaceful enjoy ment in the new and boautiful world which I now beheld for the first time. The fatigue, so far, was triding: the fear of Indians had disappeared; the "square meals" had, comehow or other, managed to digest themselves, and I heartily congratulated myself on having undertaken the

Here I leave you, 175 miles west of Fort Riley, in the eenter of what once was " The Great American Desert."

MINERALS AND MINES OF THE FAR WEST.

Between the 105th meridian of western longitude and the Pacific Ocean, between the British peasurious north United States to which most appropriately belongs the substitutititio of the "Far West." This year region, which equals tive stage

for a new bit for one of his bridles, and in this jut real I dees the following States and Territories—Collifornia, Oreganization of Sahna I cannot say that I got, and Washington Territory on the Pacific, Idaho and with a speed and facility which must be experienced to be

ness in the cabins, all circumstances considered, as in many ranges, though unde spart, are known by the common da. No sooner, however, were deposits of the former otels which I have seen. I even noticed one was in manie of the Rocky Mountains. They are a continuation metal found in the Sacramento and San Josquin valleys lansas, who carried a tooth-brush in his pocket, which he of the Mexican Cordinant, and their general course is than the spatny of the white man vanished, and multialled out now and then, to give his teeth a dry brushing. | north-west and south-east, but their spurs and internt | tudes rushed from the Atlantic scaboard and from Europe, On leaving Salina, the road strikes nearly due west ranges have various directions to which no single descrip- to delive after the precious treasure inclosed in the wormb

bend of the Smely Hill. Two or three miles terminated | The most eastern range, after passing through New | It is not yet twenty years since the working of the gold British territory and terminats at the Arctic Ocean in latislowly brightening with the dawn. Distant bluffs and mounds broke the monatony of the horizon line, and the gradual, gentle undulations of the road were refreshing both to team and passengers.

By six o'clock we reached Pritchard's, the next station, 16 miles from Salina. Here there was a statle of rough stones and mud, and a cabin cut out of the steep bank, Sicrra Nevada Mountains, in another the Cascade Mountains. This is the principal range, and that the rock-bound shore of the Pacific, and in an unkempt wilderness has sprang up, within the brief space named, a special chances for deep water swimming. It is now open for women. On Friday 367, and on Saurday 819, the borders of California through Utah and Idaho, where the borders of California thr tains, traverses California, Oregon, Washington Territory. | and prospered. But the walleys of the Sacramento and aght of a protty little girl of seven, and on entering the and British Columbia, until it reaches Prince William s San Josquin have been explored throughout their length Sound, and there attains a greater elevation than any and breadth, and some of their mines had begun to give other mountain of the North American continent. The signs of exhaustion ere people thought of crossing the fourth, or most westerly range, known as the Coast mountain range which bounds California on the north-east, tame prairie dogs in one corner. I selied the little girl if Range, keeps all through its course within a short distance and testing the metallic resources of the region beyond. she would not like a companion to play with, but she an- of the Pacific, by many of whose creeks and buys its where it diverges from the Sierra Nevada range, to the Strait of Juan de Foca, which separates Van Couver's Island from the main land.

Such are the great mountain ranges in which are emboweled the exhaustiess and untoil treasures of the Far-West. Let us now take note of the abitule of their principal peaks ere we proceed to describe their geological

Though the Rocky Mountains cannot compete in altitude with the Himalayas of India, or the Cordilleras of ime a rattlesnake gave an angry signal by the roadside. | South America, yet several of their peaks tower to a great hight above the level of the ocean. Mount St. Elias, which stands on the Pacific at the north-west extremity of The limestone formation here gives places to a dark-red | the Sierra Nevada, has an elevation of 17,50) feet. Mount | new State has been ushered into existence, which already sandstone, which crops out of the ridges in rough, irregu- Brown and Mount Hooker, also in British Columbia, refar walls and towers. Although rising to no great hight, spectively reach an shiftade of 16,000 and 15,700 feet, while | ishing cities Fremont's Peak, in the Wind River range, rises to the hight of 13,570 feet, and Pike's Peak in Colorado to that of 14,000 feet.

> The general contour of the Rocky Mountains is extremely irregular. Many of them assume the Alpine character of ragged, precipitous peaks, and owing to their being frequently penetrated by deep transverse valleys and the greater development of her mineral resources, still canons, they present that serrated aspect from which | holds the first rank, but there is every prospect that she their Spanish name has been derived.

> The prevalent rock formations of the several ranges are the metamorphic gness, granite, porphyries, and mice- advantages. She has appeared later in the field, her popuecons and talcose slates, the two last mentioned being lation is comparatively sparse, and her mineral resour most common in the western ranges. The granites are in have been only pertially developed, yet such is the abundgeneral highly feldspathic, and it is these and the other metamorphic rocks which contain those rich metallifereous the mines of the Virginia City district alone amounts to veins of whose nature and value we shall presently have | more than \$25,000,000 per asnum, a return much larger,

The ridges composing the different chains are separated porary log barracks and stables, but the foundations of a by valleys, some of which are of extraordinary festility, silver than California was in gold, and her staple metal, permanent post have been laid on the rising ground, a lit- and well calculated to reward the labors of the agriculturist; while between the great chains themselves lie vast | For gold mines have frequently failed, even in California, tracts of table land, elevated from 3,000 to 4,000 feet | whereas silver mines almost invariably become more pro-

A brief notice of the botany of the Far West will sof especially the private soldiers-were anxious to hear the mountain sides are generally covered with sprace, balsam fir, and pine, which, lower down, become intermixed better the Fenian movement.

There had been no indian troubles on the road, but the officers seemed to anticipate trouble from the continued absence of Indians from the country. The old trappers consider that withdrawal of intercourse, on the part of the indians, indicates preparations for an attack. The Smoky which in certain districts flowering plants so abound that while in certain districts flowering plants so abound that when in full bloom they give to the country the appearance of a vast garden.

Sam fir, and pine, which, lower down, become intermixed the prairies leftes the Spanish conquest, are worked for all in a line and plants, and pine, which, lower down, become intermixed the prairies leftes the Spanish conquest, are worked. The indians, and pine, which, lower down, become intermixed the prairies of the sum of the land with beach, birch, and various other trees. The plains, when one than tree centures for more than tree centures. The nines of line hades have given out. The mines of the sum of the land with beach, birch, and various other trees. The plains, when out dispute the continued to the prairies, and along the river banks groves of willow and cotton-wood are frequently to be found, while in certain districts flowering plants so abound that when in full bloom they give to the country the appearance of the prairies and river land with beach, birch, and various other trees. The plains, the more than tree centures for the prairies, and along the river banks groves of will. The mines of the stank given out. The mines of the same first their work and the prairies of the same first their work and the continued with beauty and the same first the prairies. The same first the prairies of the same first their work and the same first the prairies. The same first the prairies and along the river banks groves for the country. However, the same names worked by the Roams, before the prairies, and along the river banks groves and are in working continue officers seemed to anticipate trouble from the continued | where not desert, are usually clad in that species of grass absence of Indians from the country. The old trappers | peculiar to the prairies, and along the river banks groves consider that withdrawal of intercourse, on the part of the of willow and cotton-wood are frequently to be found, Indians, indicates preparations for an attack. The Smoky | while in certain districts flowering plants so abound that Hill route, I find, is regarded with a little uneasiness this | when in full bloom they give to the country the appearance

The principal channels by which the waters of the Far am therefore surprised that a thoroughfare so important as | Grande, the Columbia, Colorado, Sacramento, and San existence of a mongrel band of outcasts from various north, and, after a course of about 1,800 miles, flows tribes, half-breeds and a few whites, who are known, col- into the Gulf of Mexico in latitude 25° north. Its gensetively, under the name of "Dog Indians." Most of the | emildirection is south-east and east, and it is navigable atrocities heretofore committed, are charged upon this | for small steamers for 450 miles from the sea. The Columbin River issues from a small lake on the western When we reached the station at Buffalo Creek, 10 miles | slope of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 59 north, and from Fort Ellsworth, the driver surprised me by saying: | longitude 116 west. Its course is in general north-west Here's where the attack happened, three weeks ago " and south, till it reaches the 46th parallel of latitude, while the unfortunate males, whom business ties to town, I had heard of no attack, and was informed by the agents | whence it runs due west to the Pacific. At the distance | are traly in a melting mood. The main branch of the Colorado River, called the Green River, has its source in the Wasaich Mountains, in lati-tude 44 north. Thence it flows in a south-westerly directude 44 north. Thence it flows in a south-westery direction through Utak, Arizona, and along the borders of California to the Gulf of California. It is over 1,000 miles in length and is navigable to Caliville, between which and San Francisco there is now regular steam communication. The principal tributaries of the Colorado ient, and the houses are affect and used every day. munication. The principal tributaries of the Colorado are the Virgin, White, and Gila rivers. The Sacramento and San Josquin rivers are the great drainers of the cen-tral valley of California. The former has its source in the ern extremity, but both in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The general course of the Sacramento is south-east until its junction with the San Joaquin, that of the San Joaquin, after it issues from Lake Tulare, is northabout 50 miles east of San Francisco, their course is due west to the point where they discharge their waters into the Bay of San Francisco. The Sacraenimals. The soldiers at Lost Creek had shot two or length, and are navigable for large vessels, the one to Sac three the previous day. They had a quarter hanging upon | ramento City, and the other to Stockton, which stand nearly the same distance from the sea. The principal tributaries of the Sacramento are Pitt River, and the Feather and American rivers-while the most importan affluents of the San Joaquin are the Mariposa, Merced,

and Tuolumne rivers. The Celorado, the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin are the great channels by means of which the inhabitants of the mineral regions of the Far West hold communica to the commercial capitals of both hemispheres; but there are other modes of traveling to and from said regions that those which we have pointed out, namely, the great inland Atchison in Kansas, there extends a vast stage line, over 1,200 miles in length, from the western extremity of which branch lines run in various directions-one due north for 450 miles to Virginia City, Montana; anothe north-west for 450 miles to Boise's City in Idaho, while a aird runs southwest by Virginia City, Nevada, and Sacramento City to San Francisco, a distance of 850 mile The average time of travel over these routes is at present as follows: from Atchison to Salt Lake City, 14 days from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana, and Boise's City, Idaho, six days; and from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, seven days.

The Grand Trunk route from Sait Lake City to Los Angelos is in future to run through the Pah-Ranagat Valley, instead of by the old way of St. George, a change which will shorten the journey fully 100 miles, and bring the said district into immediate mail communication with all parts of the country. This route may be reached by lateral roads from the various mining localities north and south. From Salt Lake City a road has been already projected to Callville, on the Colorado, distant about 350 miles. The ronte in question will traverse Mendow and Pah-Ranagat valleys, where have lately been found very extensive and rich deposits of silver, not more than 85 miles from Call ville. While there is now before Congress a bill for improving the navigation of the Colorado River, which, if carried into effect, will much enhance the value of these argentiferous valleys, as well as the importance of the projected route, in the estimation of all persons connected with that section of the For West. Nor must it be forgot

The metallic wealth of Maxico and Perg had been known the tavern were shauthes of frame or keps. Travelers west in the center and soth-west Utah, Arizons, and Nevada, and sought for ore a Spanish set foot on this continent, of Topaka are expected to skeep two in a leed and several all centain, in a net very remote facture, to exercise a marked but the metallic wealth of the Far West has been of recent influence over the desimies of the American Republic, discovery. Prior to 1817 the region of the Rocky Mounand on the monetary affairs of the civilized world.

The region of the "Far West" is traversed by four tribes of the desert held absolute sway over the greater been found singularly rich in mineral resources. These | not easyet of the gold of California, or the silver of Nova-

of this new Eldorado.

This region, then part of Utah, now the State of Nenorthern portions are penetrated. This chain extends | vada, forms the west side of the Great Basin inclosed by from the southern extremity of the State of Cabifornia, | the Wahsatch and the Sierra Nevada mountains. Its area contains over 31,000 square miles, and its situation is so elevated that few even of its valleys are less than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while several of its mountain peaks tower to the hight of 11,000 feet. When the exploration of Nevada commenced the country was still | cute key-checks, one of wh e desert than California had been anterior to 1847. In 1850 there were not two decent dwellings within its bor- | resa dreary, desolate, barren waste, with not a living thing thereon save an occasional stunted pine or other alpine plant. But the discovery of the silver mines of Washoe, as the Virginian district was first called, quickly changed all this, and, in the few years which have since elapsed, a contains a population of over 50,000 souls, and two flour

California and Nevada! these are the great representative States of the Far West. Other regions of that por tion of our continent undoubtedly possess rich deposits of the precious metals, but in extent and exuberance of me tallic wealth these States excel them all. California, of course, as the oldest of the Pacific States, and because of will, ere long, find a formidable rival in her younger sister. Noveda has indeed entered on her career under some disance of her metallic wealth that even now the product of proportion to the number of its miners, than the Golden State herself can show. Nevada is in fact still richer in he it remembered, is vastly more enduring in its nature truth, inexhaustible. The anonymous author of a very

Need Nevada then fear to persist in the glorious contest lest she should ultimately have to surrender the paim to

BOSTON.

VANKEE BANS CULOTTES-THE BOYS IN ECSTACY AND IN WATER.

Boston is sweltering. It is lathery weather. The purements are piping hot, and even wives perspire profusely;

has established free public baths, which are as populated as useful in these reasting days—albeit in a grosser—as the Public Library is in the cold raw nights of

tent, and the houses are affoat and used every day.

They are situated widely apart in order to accommodate the entire population. To those of your readers who are familiar with the plan of Boston, it may be interesting to know their locations. No. 1 had West Boston Bridge, near the fact of Cambridge-st., No. 2 is near the junction of the Warren and Frienburg Railroad Bridges; No. 3 is near the Sectional Dock on Border-st, East Boston; No. 4 is at Arch Wharf in Broad-st.; No. 5 is at the foot of Lest, in South Boston, and No. 6 is at the South Pier of Doverest, Bridge.

structures, moored to the whatves or bridges, and they so rise and fall with the tide as to be available at all stages of the water. The exceptional house is located on a spa-cious beach, with shelving shores, which render the con-atraction of a floating bath impracticable. Now, let us take a trip through these resorts of the great

unwashed.

The Cambridge-st. Bath at " the West End." I have The Campringess, basis are the west faint. I have not returned from my first visit to it. The rise and fail of the tide here averages some eight or ten feet. It is low tide now. You descend some 20 feet down a steep gaugeway and are landed on the outside platform. Passing troom an open apace, surrounded on all sides by hitle dressing rooms. The buthing trough is 25 feet long by 15 wide ing-rooms. The bathing trough is 25 feet long by 15 wide and has an average depth of less than four feet. At least 70 boys were stripped—and loguacious—as I entered the bath-room. One rule of these establishments was evidently framed without experience and is destined to be more honored in the breach than the observance: "No noisy conversation allowed?"

But boys have no respect for such rules and regulations

But loys have no respect for such thats am register when their enforcement must necessarily be a matter of choice. What a chattering crowd! No six dozen parrots could have made a greater din. It was very pleasant, too, to listen to this hubbub; for the voices were ringing and merry—the boisterons expression of genuine enjoyment. And what a school of unstudied gymnastics! Not six and what a school of unstudied gymnastics! Not six And what a school of unstudied gymnastics! Not six dozen monkeys could have devised a larger variety of graceful postures and gamboling attitudes. Some were running round the gangway; others were sitting on the railing; some were climbing up the ropes that are suspended here sand there from the rafters overhead; some were in the act of diving, spattering the water on every side, as they disappeared from sight; some were swimming easily and fast, while others labored hard and puffed terribly like guerrilla-battered engines on our military railroads; others were hanging on to the ropes ends as they made their first aquatic essays in the practical problem of how to keep their heads above water—while many others were sequing, nodens coleas, their first experience in the ancient "art of sinking." And all were clad in the costume which Adam were before Eve leaped out of his side, or the first fig-leaves grew.

ancient "art of sinking." And an were clad in the costume which Adam were before Eve leaped out of his side, or the first fig-leaves grew.

A dozen or two beys looked on, half-persuaded to become aquatic Christians; while others, half dressed, peered out of their dressing-rooms with eager eyes of anticipation on the chattering chins which bespoke a felicity too long enjoyed. There were only two men among this crowd of boys. But this is not a proper estimate of the average ages of the bathers. It was just after school-hours when I reached the bath, as a long line of boys, on a double-quick, demonstrated. They were on their way to enjoy a free swim before going home to supper. There was never any public institution so popular with the boys as 'the public bath. Its only rival is the fireworks on the Fourth. Even the circus has lesser charms. On some days, as many as 1,500 and 2,000 bathers—the larger portion of them boys—have visited this single bath. The Superintendent told me that he believed it would be necessary to issue tickets, without stint, to the heads of families, in order to prevent the youngsters from coming oftener than once a day. Some of the little gamins visit the bath and swim as frequently as four or five times.

times. though the top of the bath is not covered over, there

in this direction. Our driver kept us waiting two hours hear a million square miles, and contains within its hortor a new bit for one of his bridles, and in this int real I deep water. Of coarse, they can readily be seen as they cleave the waters; but there is nothing objectionable nor in the slightest degree unseemly this exhibition. No one has been found so prudish as

> his both has hitherto been confined to males. To-This bath has intertro been connect to make. The morrow it will be operated for women, with female superintendents. As experience dictates it is believed that certain changes will be made in the rules, restricting the beys, for example, to certain boars, and grown men to others. This seems to be desirable.

Towels are provided either by the individual bathers or

bathers are too happy to find time to quarrel.

This bath has So gressing rooms.

The Fitchburg Depot Bath is the smallest of the six.

It has it's bathing rooms and a tank 2035 feet. It has no accommodations for deep-water swimming, in consequence of adjacent business streets overlooking it. While Bath No. 1 during five days of last week had nearly 6,000 Bath No. 1 during five days of last week had nearly 6,000 male patrons—on one day 2,000—Bath No. 2, during the same period, was used by 3,385 men and boys, and 178 fe-

tendent, on locking their room. They hang the other around their needs, by an clastic cord, until they wish to

Thus these public baths are a great success. "Salvation by scap" is the gospel of the hour. Who will move to a tablish these Boston institutions in the "unclean city?"

THE AMOUNT OF REBUILDING, AND WHAT IT INDI-CATES. - THE NEW BUILDINGS AND THE OLD ONES. -OLD LANDMARKS PASSING AWAY .- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, AND OTHERS.

After the storm comes the calm. For five years the currents of trade and commerce in this country have been de-ranged and diverted from their accustomed channels by the disturbing influences of war. Now that the struggle is over and the morbid excitements resulting from it have passed away, we find trade resuming its former routine and demanding increased and improved facilities for the transaction of its This reaction is, of course, most prominently visible in the great commercial centers, and nowhere perhaps more markedly than in our own city. Not that New-York, even during the war, exhibited any signs of duliness in busi of the abnormal state of the country, and markedly different from the steady routine of rimes of peace. Perhaps no more accurate barometer could be found by which to measure the condition of the political atmosphere, than the mercantile re lations of a country, and in this view the present flourishing ondition of trade is a matter of gratulation to all. There are two ways in which this prosperity manifests itself to the general onces into business circles, and second, in the enlarged arcommodate their increased business. And in this lust point, certain peculiarities are visible this season in our city which

rest a curious thought.
Inherto the growin of our city has been mainly external,
have built up previously useecupied theses with new
dings and have been gradually extending our limits in
ry direction where space could be tound. Accidental vacildings and have been gradually as the property of the control of the property of the property of the built up portions have been specify reoccupied, and its some sections the character of the buildings has been gradually changing for years, but probably at no previous period has there been so great an amount of rebuilding in the business perions of the city as at amount of rebuilding in the business perions of the city as at a property of the city as at the property of the city as at a property of the city as a property of the city as at a property of the city as at a property of the city as at a property of the city as a property of the present on lower Recordway alone, between the Battery and Union Square, not less than forty bindrugs mow in process construction or alteration. All of these are strictly first-class structures, many of them of nuusan size and coestiness. To make room for these, many substantial sound and originally costly buildings have been deliberately destroyed. It is no matter of marvel to find new buildings being created in the upper and growing portions of the city, or an atreets hitherto cocquied by small and inferior structures, but to see reality spacious and variable buildings taken to pieces to make way for more espacious ones on their site, suggests some peculiar

Its distances

Ou the east side of Broadway, between Walker and Canal ata, E. S. Higgins & Co. Carpet Manufacturers, are con-structing a very large store for their own use, on the ground formerly occupied by the Applic Rooms. This building will have a fruntage of about 45 feet on Broadway, and by means in I, in the rear of the adjoining building, will be about 100 taquare in the rear. The Brondway front will be of marble i from fours teries in hight. those Canales, the building which formerly contained the

e wholesale hat trade.

Just above on the same side. John R. Lawrence & Co., are shing a five-story structure. 25 by 100 feet, for a warehouse it salesroom forcarriages.

In the ground of old St. Thomas's church, corner of Housest, and Broadway, Mesers, Smith & Rice, new of University

are preparing to erect a mammoth establishment for the of ready-made clothing. This building will be about 50 125 feet. At No. 616, the building for a long time ecoupled in part by

e notorious "Galeties" concert saloon, has been entirely re-deled, and will be used for the sale of sewing machines; write at least one benefit of the new Excise Law. The ound of the old Stayyesant Institute, will be occupied by

Solomon & Sons and W. & J. Sloane, a description of whose proposed building we give below.

At No. 889, Stepan & Son are erecting a three-story building to be occupied by themselves as a restaurant. No. 731 is to be another handsome marble front store erected by John J. Cisco. Just below Thirtiethest. Peter Lordlard is now building two hardsome five story stores, also of white marble, each 379 feet front by 100 feet deep.

A number of other buildings not here specified are also in process of construction or alteration, but those mentioned will serve as specimens and will illustrate the point we have suggested.

process of construction or alteration, but those mentioned will serve as specimens and will illustrate the point we have siggested.

But while as citizens we rejoice at these evidences of the heathful commercial condition of our city, we cannot view all the changes which are taking place without a faint tinge of regret. It is not altogether pleasant to see passing sway old buildings which have been land marks in our city for a generation, and whose familiar fronts have been to thousands of our citizens as the faces of long known friends. The rough stose walls and massive square towers of St. Thomass Church, the sturdy granite pillars of the "Institute," and the handsome door way of Dr. Chapin's Church, have been so familiar to the passengers on Broadway for the last 30 or 40 years, that we miss them now they are gone, and almost feel ourselves to have grown suddealy older, as we gare at their vacant places. They were not among the oldest buildings in the city, but their position and structure made them noticeable, and the associations connected with them gave them a suggestion of antiquity greater than their years.

Forty-three years ago, the good people of the parish of St. Thomas, desiring to worship God in quietness and silence, undistarted by the hum of business or the amonyance of neighbors, went out to the outskirts of the city, and purchased ground whereon to build themselves a church. There they erected their building, a faithful copy of some of the finest specimens of the severe gothic high in the old world, and which they fondly deemed might become dear to their children's children after them. It was then hierally what its nameaake of London was only in name, the Church of St. Thomas-in-the Friedis. On the dist day of December, 1820, the new church was selemnly dedicated to its purpose. Isaac Lawrence and Thomas M. Huntington were the first Wardens, and David Hutton, John Dener, Wm. B. Lawrence, Richard Oakey, John J. Lambert, Charles Kling, Murray Hoffman, and Wm. B. Astor made the Vestry.

ing to it, though since heard over half the globe, were then The ground will be devoted to provide the parish will erect another church edifics further uprobably in the neighborhood of Fifty-second at and Fig. The site of the old church, with most of the material building, was soil nearly a year ago to Messus Smitaclothing dealers, who will erect thereon a new bails

misseoms.

Afterward the building was bought for the Medical Col-lege of the University, represented by Valentine Mott, John W. Draper, John Bovers, Martyn Paine, Granville Sharp Pattison and Gunning S. Bedford. It was under this owner-sing an amenviable motoracty began to attach to the institute, arising out of the dissections which took place there, and ing on Fourteenth-st., and were lost in

of New York, for the occupancy of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and was subsequently sold in 1852 to the Society presided over by Dr. Chapin. It was designed by one of the Vest architects of his time. Lefevre, and was undoubtedly one of the buest specimens of the floring other siyle of architecture in the country. The entire interior of the church has been removed by the trustees of the congregation, and we believe it is the intention to replace it in the new building, now being erected at the corner of Forty-fifth-at, and Fifth-are.

So we go. Religion, education, art, all must give way to the inexorable demands of trade; but when our great avenue shall be wholly given up to the needs of commerce, let us hops that the physical space which intervenes between the haunds of business and homes of religion and sociability may not be typical of a moral chasm, separating us from everything higher and holler and better than the arts of money getting and the rules of business.

NAVAL SCIENCE ABROAD.

WHAT THE MONITOR REPRESENTS-IMPOSTANT NAVAL QUESTIONS STARTED BY HER CONSTRUCTION-WHO ARE RIGHT !- AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS OR